REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,535.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—!	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. DACCA, 2,048 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A., Irvine, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 22nd June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Madras	7
„ Karwar	24	„ Musulipatam	8
„ Naraknda	26	„ Coconada	9
„ Allepey	28	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Tuticorin	30	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Colombo	July 1	„ Kidderpore	11
„ Negapatam	4	„ False Point	12
„ Pondicherry	5	Arrives CALCUTTA	14

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line has no connection with intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontiniak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

June.		July.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSSORAH	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Gunder	27	„ Fao	11
„ Jask	29	„ Bushire	12
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Linga	16
„ Linga	July 13	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	20
„ Fao	6	„ Kurrachee	25
„ Mahomerah	7	Arrives BOMBAY	28
Arrives BUSSORAH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 9 P.M.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th June 1876, at 9 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 21st June 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	6	
Port Said	38	24	6	
Messina	40	24	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

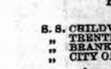
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, May 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, to sail about 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

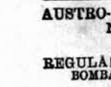
For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer TERE, 2,680 Tons, and 250 H. P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th June.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	Cabin.		Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0		£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0		£13 2
To Suez	£28 0		£12 5
To Aden	£17 0		£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The NEXT STEAMER will leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th AUGUST 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

32 Bombay Green, 24th May 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	June 1876.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3643	600	16th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow,	2735	450	30th—Southampton.
				July.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	3726	450	7th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson.	2264	450	14th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 26th June 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. INDUS, Captain S. D. Shallard, (3,470 Tons and 500 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 23rd June 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th June 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
	Tons H.P.		June 1876.
INDIA	2289 500	20th May.	27th May. 19th July.
MACEDONIA	2372 488	17th June.	24th June. 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

		SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, (by order of the Vesus Maliks and Peeps Zeeds the Mortgagees) and on account, and at the risk of Esoob Nowrojee, the Mortgagor, under instructions from the Mortgagees, and under and by virtue of the power of sales reserved to them by a Deed of Mortgage, bearing date the 28th day, of May 1870.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with messuage, tenement, or dwelling House, standing thereon, situate, lying and being, on the west side of Gogaree Mollas Pay Doonee Row, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 865, and 868, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No 22, containing by admeasurement 104 gurge, as the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tontee, on or towards the west by the Ridge or Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ravi-lall Thakordass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the heirs of the late Ramjee Myojee.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained of Messrs. MACFARLANE and POLLOCK, Fort, Solicitors for the Executors, and of the auctioneers.

FOR COMMISSION SALE.

10,000 best Manilla Cigars.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th June 1876.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready m[illegible]

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of Waler Geldings, 7 and 8 years old, 14-2 high, a good match and perfectly broken, with Harness complete, Rs. 1,000.

A very handsome Bay Waler Mare, 6 years old, 15 hands high, a beautiful stepper in single and double Harness, Rs. 600.

A high caste Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1½ high, very compactly built up to weight, Rs. 800.

A Bay Arab Charger, 7 years, 14-3 high, showy action, quiet with troops, and carries a lady, Rs. 1,000.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 15 hands high, very handsome, and will make a first Charger, Rs. 1,000.

A Bright Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a passed Cavalry Charger and for symmetry and pace a perfect lady's Horse, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Chargosh, 5 years old, very pretty, up to 20 stone, with no tricks, is frequently ridden by a lady, Rs. 400.

A Dark Bay T. B. Waler Gelding, 7 years, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in Harness, suitable for a Dog Cart, Rs. 600.

A Grey Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, suitable as a Charger, very powerful and fast in Harness, Rs. 700.

A Bright Chesnut Australian, 16-2 high, very well bred Cob built and very handsome, broken to Harness, and perfectly quiet in Saddle.

A Black Australian Brougham Horse, 15-2 high, very powerful, good conditioned, will do any amount of work, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 15-1 high, well-seasoned, an excellent Brougham Horse, Rs. 350.

Various other cheap Horses from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 suitable for either Saddle or Harness.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 13th June 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).

BAPOOJEE NOWROJEE ..... Official Liquidator.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the First day of July next to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to Mr. Bapoojee Nowrojee, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office, No. 34, Nicol's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts, or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 13th day of June 1876.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

Graphic 2nd Extra number, containing the Grand Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales	Rs. 1 0
Illustrated London News ditto ditto it contains also a handsome coloured loose Portrait of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales	1 0
The Indian Problem Solved ; undeveloped Wealth and State Reproductive Works—the ways to reveal	36 4
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, 3 vols	15 0
Hunter's Life of the Earl of Mayo, fourth Viceroy of India, 2 vols	13 4
Annals of the Road or Notes on Mail and Stage Coaching in Great Britain ; by Captain Malet	13 4
Handbook of Architectural Styles, translated from the German ; by W. Collett Sandars, with 639 illustrations	5 0
An Epitome of Some Hindoo Law Cases ; by W. M. Coghlan	9 8
Christie's Cholera Epidemics in East Africa	

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs. 1	8 to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„ 2	8 to „ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases		„ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„ 8	0 to „ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood	Rs. 4 and „ 6 0
Maximum do. do.	„ 7 and „ 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other; Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.

GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BREAD, BISCUITS, FLOUR, &c., can now be had at J. PEARSE'S STALL in the PEDDER MARKET, MAZAGON.

HORSE AND SADDLE COVERS, &c. (WATERPROOF). Cholera Belts, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill, several CLERKS. Preference will be given to those having previous experience of the work. Apply to "L.M.M.," Office of this Paper.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.—Prime Manzanilla p. qr. cask Rs. 250. Prime Amontillado p. qr. cask Rs. 325. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November next, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Sharp List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Childwall Hall.

Bombay, 15th June 1876.

WANTED,

A DEPUTY EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR for the JAMKHINDI STATE.

Salary Rs. (60) Sixty per mensem, exclusive of the travelling allowance of Re. 1 per day, while out on duty.

Applicant must, in addition to other qualifications, possess a good knowledge of the Marathi, English, and Canarese languages. He will be on probation for the first year.

Post paid applications, accompanied by Testimonials, may be addressed to

D. C. KANELKER,
Karbhari, Jamkhindi State.

State Karbhari's Office, Jamkhindi, 10th June 1876.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Co, (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1876, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of considering the circular issued by the Secretaries and Treasurers to the Shareholders, dated 9th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th June 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).

BAPOOJEE NOWROJEE ..... Official Liquidator.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the First day of July next to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to Mr. Bapoojee Nowrojee, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, at his Office, No. 34, Nicol's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator are by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts, or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 13th day of June 1876.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

Graphic 2nd Extra number, containing the Grand Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales	Rs. 1 0
Illustrated London News ditto ditto it contains also a handsome coloured loose Portrait of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales	1 0
The Indian Problem Solved ; undeveloped Wealth and State Reproductive Works—the ways to reveal	36 4
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, 3 vols	15 0
Hunter's Life of the Earl of Mayo, fourth Viceroy of India, 2 vols	13 4
Annals of the Road or Notes on Mail and Stage Coaching in Great Britain ; by Captain Malet	13 4
Handbook of Architectural Styles, translated from the German ; by W. Collett Sandars, with 639 illustrations	5 0
An Epitome of Some Hindoo Law Cases ; by W. M. Coghlan	9 8
Christie's Cholera Epidemics in East Africa	

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs. 1	8 to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„ 2	8 to „ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases		„ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„ 8	0 to „ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

Max. and Min. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8 0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20 0

Max. and Min. in separate Instruments.

Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20 0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20 0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34 0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood	Rs. 4 and „ 6 0
Maximum do. do.	„ 7 and „ 9 0

Also,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other; Thermometers for scientific purposes.

RAIN GAUGES.

GUARANTEED ACCURATE,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BREAD, BISCUITS, FLOUR, &c., can now be had at J. PEARSE'S STALL in the PEDDER MARKET, MAZAGON.

HORSE AND SADDLE COVERS, &c. (WATERPROOF). Cholera Belts, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill, several CLERKS. Preference will be given to those having previous experience of the work. Apply to "L.M.M.," Office of this Paper.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.—Prime Manzanilla p. qr. cask Rs. 250. Prime Amontillado p. qr. cask Rs. 325. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from 11th June to November next, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS,
With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES, AND EYE-PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

PRICE LIST FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Spirit equal to the first class brands of Hennessy, Martell, and others, commonly sold at a higher rate	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout the whole of India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash .....Rs. 6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
White India Rubber Coats	13 8	or 19 8
White India Rubber Leggings	4 8	the
White India Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick for rough wear	11 0	or 18 8
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Coats, recommended for board-ship wear	20 0	or 27 8
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.

INVERNESS CAPES.

White India Rubber Capes	20 0	or 27 8
White India Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
White India Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Capes	25 0	or 33 0
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Leggings	5 8	the
Extra Quality Double Proofed White Rubber Caps	3 8	Suit.

Any of the above sold separately.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure; invaluable to Travellers.

Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

	Rs. a.
Drab fine Twilled Capes, the best article procurable ; warranted not to stick	30 0
The New Regulation Military Overcoat (Military Regimental Buttons extra.)	35 0
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green) extra thickness, for Sepoys' and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers.	
Ladies' Galoshes.....per pair	3 0
Gentlemen's Galoshes .....per pair	3 0

UMBRELLAS.

Cotton with strong Steel Ribs	Rs. 3-8 and 4 8
Alpaca do. do.	Rs. 4-8 and 5 8
Silk (Black, Brown and Green) Paragon frames	Rs. 7 to 20 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

	Rs. a.
Thick double Twilled Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per yard	6 8
Thick double Twilled Drab and Check (Drab one side Check the other) Sheeting 60 inches wide	„ 6 8
Fine White Sheeting, 42 inches wide	„ 4 0
Black Oil Silk for Covers of Forage Caps, &c	„ 5 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure; invaluable to Travellers.

Price from Rs. 12-8 to 25.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON AND COMPANY, CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

BEGS to call attention to their large and choice stock of SPECIAL THIN TEXTURES, which have been selected from the First English Manufactures. The fit and finish of all garments guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. These are recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests of the above materials	9 0
Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing Trousers or Breeches for Jungle Wear	10 0
Coats

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH JUNE 1876.

ALTHOUGH business here has been rapidly contracting during the past fortnight, in consequence of the commencement of the rains, the full effect in increasing the quietness to-day, and notwithstanding fairly large accounts from Home, transactions of every kind have been very limited.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday was first at unchanged prices, but the sales reached 16,000 bales, showing an activity to which, until latterly, the market has long been a stranger. Piece Goods in Manchester are reported steady, and should they begin to take an upward course, and anything like unfavourable news be received respecting the next American crop, it is just possible we might see an important change for the better. At the same time, as we have previously pointed out of late, there are a large number of adverse influences at the moment. Stocks in Liverpool and at the leading Continental ports are excessive. Exchange on this side is likely to rule against Piece Goods, and although the political situation on the Continent is more hopeful than formerly, we cannot yet accept a peaceful settlement as a certainty.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams make no change in the price of Cotton either ready or futures, Mid. Uplands on the spot being still quoted at 12 cents. and July shipment at 12⅛ cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Wednesday's Receipts	1,000	7,700	2,100
Five days' do.	6,000	8,200	8,400
Total since 1st Sept.	4,036,000	3,417,900	3,700,400

The London Coffee Market is reported firm at unaltered prices. Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil is quoted 57s. per ton lower, Cochin unchanged. Bombay Linseed has advanced 6d. per quarter.

Consols yesterday were quoted at 94¼, an advance of ⅛ from the previous day, which looks like a more hopeful state of European politics.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day's transactions have been very limited, and rates are firm at yesterday's closing quotations. To all appearance we are not likely to see much if any further alteration for this mail, if indeed until after the next biddings for Council drafts which takes place on the 21st instant. We quote on London :—

Bank bills, on demand	1s. 8d. 1-16. per Rupee.
Ditto. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8d. to 11/32d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight.....	1s. 8 9-32d. to 5/16 "
Documents ditto .....,	1s. 8⅜d. "

On Calcutta and in Government Paper there has been nothing doing and no change.

THE SHARE MARKET to-day has shared in the general quietness, the business reported being very small. Values are steady and mostly unaltered, the only actual alterations in our quotations being an advance of Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey Spinning, Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petits and Orientals, and Rs. 50 per share in Bhownugger Mills and Press Co., Bank of Bombays are firm at 37 per cent. premium.

COTTON continues firm but quiet, the commencement of the rains causing buyers to cease operations. Prices are nominally unchanged, but sellers are very firm, and now that they have all their cotton in store, they are by no means anxious to do business. Receipts yesterday were only 1,354 bales, making 24,242 bales for the six days.

FREIGHTS are decidedly quieter, and by steamer closing quotations are £2-8-9 to £2-10, by Iron sailing ships £2-10 for Liverpool. There is very little cargo offering now, and nothing but the small available extent of tonnage supports the market.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet at unchanged values. If anything, the tendency is easier, but from first hands there has been very little doing to test the market.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PATNA, 1,132 tons, Captain H. A. Street, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

The Hall Line's, s. CHILDWALL HALL, 1,346 tons, Captain Frank Potts, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, May 20th, calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with 6 casks mortar pots, 1 case plate glass, 3 cases glass ware, 54 packages bath bricks, 100 bales drills, 25 packages yarns, 47 packages cottons, 1 case hosiery, 40 packages buckets, 21 packages tin ware, 15 packages slippers, 44 packages whiskey 300 cases tobacco pipes, 2000 fire bricks, 11 [illegible] brought the following passengers :—Mr. Fultan, Mr. Bayley, and Mr. Mackenzie. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
June.	Childwall Hall (s)...	Putt	Liverpool, May 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Patna (s)	S'reet.....	Coast and Calcutta.
	British Army	Wilkinson	Liverpool.
	Britannia	Hamilton	Liverpool.

The Steamer Indus. to China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June. 11 Queen Anne (s).....Reid .....London, May 23.

DEPARTURES.

June. 11 Abyssinia (s) ....
Arabia (s)..... ....
Pleiades (s)..... ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona (s), 100 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Shruffally. City of Baltimore (s), 1 cask hardware, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.
Zampa (s), 10 tierce beef. 10 tierce pork, 3 cases provisions, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
Branksome Hall (s), 8 crats earthenware, Dhamjee Canjee.

FROM LONDON.

Timora s—4 packages hardware, Sallabhoy Tyebjee
Marlborough s—2 packages glassware and 12 packages earthenware, Ismailjee M Rahimbhoy.

FOM TRIESTE

Te be s—3 cases pianofortes, C Marcks and Co ; 2) cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co ; 3 cases glassware, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mary Stenhouse, 65 bales cotton, Motee Jetha ; 26 bales cotton, Asur Roujee ; 111 bales cotton Heeralall Chimonram.
Knight Companion, 50 bales cotton, Pestl Cassela and Co.
City of Baltimore s—90 cwts coir yarn, Sowjee Pudamsee ; 34 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co ; 28 bales wool Te a Edjee ; 102 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanboy ; 114 bales cotton, Anderson and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 115 bales cotton, Khoobai Hurridas and Co ; 50 bales wool Lillubhai Govindjee ; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.
City of Baltimore s—46 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—32 cases mother of pearl shells, and 1 case moye teeth, Dhrumsey Veljee 60 cases mother of pearl shells, Goosub Latiff ; 3 bundles and 78 pieces E teeth, Hajee Ahmed Khanboy ; 56 pieces E teeth, Runchordhall Girdhurdhall ; 964 pieces E teeth, Gai ajbhoy ; 286 pieces E eeth, Cursinbhoy Allobhoy ; 93 cwts E teeth Bhoo her Ghoolam 114 pieces E teeth, Munnishunker Hurryshunker ; 134 bundles and 3 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee ; 7 bundles and 149 pieces E teeth, Treebhowandass Veerjee ; 18 pieces E teeth, Jairram Damodar ; 65 pieces and 10 bundles E teeth, Venichund Joytadass ; 2 cases gold specie, The C M Bank of L China ; 31 boxes silver specie, Gungut Mahadewrao ; 48 pieces E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed.

FOR HULL.

Erins Star—4,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Camperdown—1,000 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 433 bags coffee Volkart Brothers.
Walmer Castle—250 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Princess Alexandria—359 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—12 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tebe s—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H Cleason and Co ; 300 bal s cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe s—750 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 700 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Tebe s—185 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ANTWORP.

Bellona s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fanny Tucker—105 bales cotton, Young and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 14th June 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·677
Temperature of the Air	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	80·2
Dew Point	78·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	90·7
Minimum do. do.	80·4
General Direction of wind ...S, SSE, S, SSE, SSW, SW, SSW, SSE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	413
Fall of Rain	0·72 inches.
Total fall during month.....	0·75 "
" " " year	0·76 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 14th.....	0·01 "

HIGH COURT.—16TH JUNE.

[illegible] Hurrishunker Dewjee vs Kooverjee Canjee and others—Shamrao Pandoorung [illegible]
[illegible] Sayani—Dhurumsey Dewchund vs Hajee Cassim Haiee Chotoney—Macfarlane and Pollock.
[illegible] Prescot and Winter—The Indian Press Company vs The Colaba S and W Company, Ld—J C Cama.
[illegible] Fletcher and Smith—Nowrojee Pallonjee K vs Henry Gamble and others—Crawford and Bowey.
[illegible] Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Mooljee Bhugoobhai vs Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy—Fletcher and Smith.
[illegible] J C Cama—Limjibhoy Pestonjee Shroff vs Eduljee Rustomjee N—M H Khan.
[illegible] J C Cama—Parvatibai widow vs Custoor Saila and others.
[illegible] Jamadhun and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee.
[illegible] V Hurrychund—Luximabhai vs Gunesh Pandoo Pillankar—Shamrao P.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

666-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Assoo Runmull and others vs Mowjee Cullianjee and others—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed A Latif vs Mahomed bin Mahomed and Co—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For Investigation.

Fletcher—Radabai vs Nagjee Jaitha and another.

LONG CAUSE.

87-76—Fletcher and Smith—Joseph A Shepherd vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

581-75—Coall and Turner—Lalljee Jadowjee and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Pollock.—Part heard.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Tand Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lillabhur Cullianjee and others—H Bicknell.
202-75—In re Framjee—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Banty—Jefferson and Payne.
571-75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Goka—Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Goka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 14.

Read, Lieut, Bengal Royal Scott, on sick leave, from Meean Meer
Thacker, Col, Bombay Supt Army Clothing, to rejoin, from Mahableshur.
Baird, Capt, Bombay Asst Supt G T Survay, on ——, from Poona.

JUNE 15.

Davies, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Rajcote.
Hagel, Surg Major, Bombay Ind Med Dept, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 14.

Dobbs, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from Baroda.

JUNE 15.

MacTier, Capt, Bengal 33rd Regt N I, to rejoin, to Delhi.
Wood, Major, Madras R E, to rejoin to Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

POONA, 14th June 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt R W Smith, No 6 Batty 6th Bde, has been appointed to E Batty F Bde R H A.

Capt W H McClintock, on the Supernumerary List, has been posted to No 6 Batty 6th Bde R A. Capt Smith will travel at the public expense.

The C-in C, is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Purandhar Sanitarium—Lt Col T C Crowe, R A, to be Comdt vice Lt Col Hughes proceeding on furlough.

COURT MARTIAL, POONA, 14TH JUNE 1876.

At an European General Court Martial held at Neemuch on Wednesday the 17th day of May 1876, No 1472 private Albert Pilling, H M's 68th L I Regt, was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st Charge—Insubordination accompanied with personal violence in having, at Neemuch, on or about the 15th day of April 1876, when a prisoner under escort at the Orderly Room, detachment 68th Regt L I, at Neemuch, broke away from the escort and struck in the face with his clenched fist No 4126 Serjt John Walker, 68th Regt L I, the said Serjt John Walker being his Superior Officer and being in the execution of his Office.

2nd Charge—Insubordination in having at Neemuch on or about the 15th day of April 1876, used threatening language to No 492 Serjt George Robinson, his superior Officer, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, "I will put a bullet through you yet."

Finding—The court find that the prisoner No 1472 Private Albert Pilling, H M's 68th Regt L I, guilty of all the charges.

Sentence—The court sentence the prisoner No 1472 Private Albert Pilling, H M's 68th Regt L I, to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years.

Comdg 3rd Queen's Own L C.
President General Court Martial.

Neemuch 17th May 1876.

Confirmed.

(Signed) C STAVELEY, Lieut Genl,
C-in-C, Bombay.

Mahableshwar, May 31st 1876.

With the sanction of Govt, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India.

The prisoner will on the opening of the season be sent to the Presidency under charge of an escort and handed over to the Civil Power, under the orders of the Brigadier Genl Comg the Bombay Dist, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

By order of H E the C-in-C,

(Signed) C T ATHISON, Brigde Genl,
Adjt Genl of the Army.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 15.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt W G Bowyer, RE, Asst Engr. Baroda, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Maj A Schmid, 109th Foot Asst Adjt Genl, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Col W C Phillips, Maj S C, Comdt, 29th Regt N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn-Maj T B Beatty assumed charge of the Office of the Depy Surgn-Genl, Poona Division, on the 26th April last, before office hours, in addition to his own duties, as Civil Surgn.

Capt W H Yates, S C, Qr Mr, 7th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 1, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt S S Dalmahoy, Genl List, 1st Wing Subn, of 6th Regt NI, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certicate, under Rule 14, Clause 2, of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Col T Nuttall is appointed to officiate as Commandant, Sind Frontier Force, during the absence of Col Loch, C B, or until further orders.

Lt H S A Fuller, H M's 13th Regt N I, is appointed to act as Sub-Asst Commissary Genl Second class, with effect from the 24th April 1876, the date on which he joined the Commissariat Dept.

The services of Lt W R LeG Anderson are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment on the Personal Staff of H E the Govr.

H E the Hon the Govr is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Lt W R LeG Anderson to be an Actg Aide-de-Camp on H E's Staff, vice Capt R KB Wodehouse, on sick leave to Europe, date of appointment, 15th J ne 1876.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G O C C, No 22, dated 10th January 1876 :—

Col J S Kemball, S C, Ordinary Pension, £456-5, Annuity, £668-12. Date of Retirement, 12th June 1876, to be paid in England.

Lt-Col E N Marsh, S C, Ordinary Pension, £191-12, Annuity, £201-9, Date of Retirement, 12th June 1876, to be paid in England.

Surgn Maj W Davey acted as Depy Surgn Genl, Indian Medl Dept, Presidency Division, Aden, an Bombay Marine, from 22nd May to 12th June 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm Capt E Mockler in the appointment of Asst Political Agent, Mekran Coast, with effect from the 13th June 1874.

Asst Surgn Abdul Karim Lukmanji delivered over charge of the Wadhwan Station Dispensary to third class Hospital Asst Gopalrao Sinday on the 27th ultimo, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Fakirappa Lingarpa to be second class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Saundatti, in the Belgaum Dist.

Rao Saheb Jagannathrao Ramchandra Bhati to be second class, 3rd grade, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal, in the Belgaum Dist, but to continue to do duty at Sirsi, in the Kanara Dist, until relieved by Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh.

Mr H F Silcock, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Belgaum, acted as fifth grade Dist Supt of Police Belgaum, from 7th March to 10th April 1876, both days inclusive.

Munshi Jagatrai Khubchand, Head Munshi of Taluka Mirpur Khas, in the Dist of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the Dist of Hyderabad, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr H F Silcock and Lt-Col W H Mason respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Mag, Belgaum, on the 2nd inst, before office hours.

Mr Vinayak Janardan Ganu received charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhusawal, in the Khandesh Dist, on the 5th inst, before office hours.

The Sheriff of Bombay has appointed Mr Edward Van Der Straaten to be Depy Sheriff of Bombay from the 16th inst, vice Mr G W R Malins, who retires from that date.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn J E Ferguson and Surgn J Raby respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supt of Vaccination, Southern Circle, on the 6th inst. before office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt E C Hart, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Nasik, from Lt-Col D Thomson, R E, on the afternoon of the 27th May 1876.

Lt-Col D Thomson, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Eng, Poona and Kirkee, from Lt-Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, on the afternoon of the 31st May 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj H Cook, M D, is appointed to act as Principal of the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surg-Maj W G Hunter, M D, or until further orders.

Mr K N Bhaugumkar, received charge of the Office of the Depy Educational Inspr, Belgaum Sub-Division, on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

During the absence of Maj W F LaTouche on privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, Khan Saheb Kareshji Nasarwanji was in charge of the Office of Supt of Police, Kaira, from the 15th to 29th May 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr W Allen delivered over and Mr Narayen Gunesh received charge of the Office of Second Asst Coll and Mag, first class, Tanna, in the afternoon of the 1st inst.

Mr Usman Fir Mahomed is appointed a Member of the Municipality for the Town of Igatpuri, in Nasik, vice Mr Bapuji Balkrishna, resigned.

Mr Hajji Khanderao is appointed a member of the Municipality for the Town of Shirpur, in Khandesh, vice Mr Gunpat Vithoba, deceased.

Rao Saheb Padmakar Narayen, Probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar of Rohe, in Colaba, is confirmed in his appointment.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Influences of the Weather in India—the Monsoon in Bombay
Official News Report from Aden.
Aden News-Letter.
Accident on the G. I. P. Railway at Mazagon.
Mr. Geary's Election.
The Native Army.
Rain Fall in Bombay.
The Necessity of Precautions being taken in Bombay to keep off the Plague.
The Mischiefs of "Testimonialising" in India.
The Progress of the Black Plague in Turkey in Asia and the Precautions of the British Authorities.
The Bhamo Expedition.
Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.
Yarkand Mission—Trans-Himalayan Explorations.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
The Wagora Colliery.
Mr Geary's Election.
The Distressed Villagers of Golwood.
The Slaughter of Harmless Animals by Cockney Sportsmen.
The Charges Against the British Consulate at Jeddah.
Cholera.
The Present Degeneracy of the Parsees.
The Engine Drivers on the E I Railway.
Engineers' Grievances.
Extensive Robbery.
A Daring Robbery.
Sudden Death of the Carpenter of the Ship Persia.
A Mutinous Outbreak on Board the American Ship John Clark
The Poverty of India.
"Good Templarism" in Bombay.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
The P and O Company.
Illegal Arrests at Calcutta.
Madras.
The Late Mr W G McIvor.
A Scene in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Cochin or Fact Stranger than Fiction.
Aindra Grammarians.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
Agriculture in Cashmere, Patiala.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTER—
Ahmedabad.
Secunderabad:
Baroda.
Golwood.
Central Provinces.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Athanasian Creed.
The Government of India and District Local Funds Committees.
Weary Complaints Before the Bursting of the Monsoon.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank —Exchange—Price of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current:
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—

Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.
The State of the Native Army.
The Berlin Conference.
India Civil Service.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

From the 1st June, the following revised arrangements in respect to the closing of the Inland Mails will come into force :—

The evening market, hitherto made up at the General Post Office, will be abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined Table.

A Post Office will be established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, will be received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Cariage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting			
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
	Ordinary Letters, and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.		
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.....	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur, Seroor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B, B, and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar and Kutch	4-30 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway so far as Poona, for Urun and Panvel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

"A SUBSCRIBER."—If you look again at the *Bombay Gazette* for May 10th you will see under the heading "The Dilemma," the words "*concluded from*, &c. The story comes to an untimely end, and many are the readers who, like our correspondent, would gladly have read something more about the charming Lucy and the gallant Colonel ; but the author has for ever deprived us all of knowing any more about them and some others in the story whose acquaintance we had made, and in whom much interest was felt. A few chapters more would have made "The Dilemma" one of the most complete stories as well as one of the best novels of the day.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COTTLE.—June 15th, the wife of Mr. T. R. Cottle, Assistant Dock Master, Sassoon Dock, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1876.

THE weather all over the world forms an interesting subject of conversation, and many a bashful man, or one unpossessed of readily available deep stores of general information, has been indebted at some time or other to rain, heat, cold, or drought for that something to say which, unsaid, would have been the means of setting him down as a "muff" in the estimation of those whose good opinions he was anxious to possess. But we presume that there is no place where the weather is more drawn upon for stock remarks than India. At badminton, when there is no scandal flattering the Volscian devotees of propriety, it is a positive relief for people to fall back upon the weather. It is neutral ground, in which everybody has a vested interest ; and it is so harmless that dragons of morality would be unable by fair means to fix a stigma upon its character. At the dinner table, before the guests have thawed sufficiently to talk of "shop" and to discuss the prospects for promotion of young Gun of the Hundredth R. A., or Prig Jones of the Civil Service, many a hostess would indeed be a woman to be pitied if there was no weather to talk about. Elderly couples who are only partially acquainted have suddenly discovered in each other enough congeniality of soul to form the basis of a life-long friendship through the mere fact of their casually remarking almost in the same breath, "Dear me ; how hot it has been to-day!" Many an Edwin and Angelina, when standing together anxious to speak but unable for the life of them to think of anything to say to commence with, have owed their future happiness to Edwin's presence of mind in asking, "Do you think there will be any rain to-morrow?" Newspaper paragraphs are certain of being read when they are about the weather. When the death is announced of some toiler on the plains from liver, sunstroke, or heat-apoplexy, the whole community of Anglo-Indians is interested. The news seems somehow to prove that we are all martyrs, suffering for our devotion to the noble cause of reforming the benighted Hindoo and developing the resources of the country. Even the official who has removed his office establishment to Simla, Mahableshwur, or the Neilgherries, sighs as he reads that death from the terrible effects of the climate is a contingency which every hard-working Government servant must make up his mind to encounter sooner or later ; and to support himself under the poignant reflection he calls for a cheroot and another "peg." When it is announced that the heat in Kalagaum is 110 degrees in the shade, and that punkahs and kuskus tatties are necessities of life, many a mother of a family feels that there is something abnormal in the fact of India being so hot, and she pines away until her husband consents to see a Marwaree and send her home to England for the fifteenth time. As for poor young Benedick, who can neither go home himself nor raise the means for his wife to do so, when his weeping spouse, after some domestic squabble about hard-boiled eggs, wonders what has made his temper turn so suddenly from an angel's to a perfect beast's, he points triumphantly to the newspaper paragraph about Kalagaum, and says, "My dear, it's all owing to this infernal weather ;" after which there are certain sounds betokening joy and forgiveness. We mention all these little matters to show what an important part the weather plays in Anglo-Indian life. He would indeed be an unwise man who underestimated its importance ; and much as cynics sneer at it, we cordially acknowledge that as an aid to fagging or faltering conversation it is invaluable, while its influence for good or evil in shaping Indian affairs is of a most potent description. A bad hot season may work the greatest mischief in politics by enervating our Legislators and spoiling their appetites, for they are but men after all ; while in social and domestic circles it has an influence equally wonderful, as everybody can tell from his or her own bitter experience. If the secrets of much that is now a mystery in our social and political cosmos were revealed, we believe that the weather would have a great deal more to answer for than is at present laid to its credit. Pope once paid a compliment to a lady's face at the expense of her moral characteristics, and one might almost be pardoned if he parodied the couplet in which he did it, and said of Anglo-Indian life in general—

"If to its lot some serious errors fall,
Look to its weather and you'll forget them all."

The particular phase of the weather which is considered the most important in Bombay is the monsoon. There are many old Bombayites who affirm that the rainy season is by far the most enjoyable period of the year. Time was when this used not to be the case. In the early history of this island, as Mr. Maclean points out in his "Guide to Bombay," the monsoon or "mussoon" was the horror of the inhabitants. The island was then swamp, rock, and jungle ; water was so bad that man could scarcely drink it, and domestic animals would not thrive ; and the monsoon always aggravated this naturally unfortunate state of things. In 1689 Mr. Ovington, a chaplain to His Majesty, visited Bombay, and found the weather of the place about as bad as its morality, of which latter he wrote a most grievous description. He says :—"The prodigious growth of vermin, and "of venomous creatures, at the time of the *mussoons*, do abundantly likewise demonstrate the "malignant corruption of the air, and "the natural cause of its direful effects "upon the Europeans. For spiders here "increase their bulk to the largeness of a "man's thumb, and toads are of a not much less "size than a small duck. . . The corruption "of the air has a more visible and immediate "effect upon young English infants, so that not "one of twenty of them live to maturity or even "beyond their infant days. . . The common "fatality has indeed created a proverb among "the English here that *two mussoons are the age "of a man.*" Nothing could more palpably show the improvement of Bombay as a place of residence than the fact that the monsoon instead of being feared is liked by the majority of the inhabitants, and that the wet season is not more unhealthy than any other season of the year. The monsoon is now well beloved for a number of reasons, but chief for the splendid south-west breeze which accompanies it. For six weeks before the rains burst, the heat in Bombay is very difficult to bear. All who can afford to do so fly to Matheran, Mahableshwur, or the Neilgherries —for many people go to Ootacamund, now that the place is so easily accessible by steamer and railway—while, as the crowded mail steamers show, not a few go home to England. Those who consider themselves much to be pitied. As the thermometer slowly ascends to the region of the nineties, the muggy climate becomes more and more intolerable. Business becomes a bitter, stern duty ; and exercise for its own sake grows intolerable. Handkerchiefs are converted into mops ; white clothes require changing at least once a day ; and the luxury of brandies-and-sodas, iced colder than a Norwegian rill, becomes a terrible temptation which temperance Josephs seldom find the moral courage to resist. An Englishman who has never been far beyond the sound of Bow Bells, and wishes to know what Bombay weather is before the monsoon breaks, should see the exhausted, done-up, tired-of-life air with which his countrymen throw themselves into long cane chairs immediately after dinner. The taking of meals seems alone to be a cruel necessity, for not even the seductive succulence of beefsteaks, nor the melting tenderness of soups or joints, is sufficient to make the jaded victim rise superior to the weather and its woes. The fagged Bombay hack of May, June, and July may find some pleasure in looking out wearily from his long-chair upon the magnificent fiery bloom of the gold mohur trees, those "dropping wells of fire," that flourish in front of his verandah when everything else seems exhausted and hastening to decay. He may even derive some satisfaction from watching those enemies of respectable society, the crows, gasping under the rigorous breath of fervid Jove, or perchance from seeing one drop dead from a tree, a victim of a bad conscience and apoplexy combined. But pleasanter than all is it for the weary soul to see at eventide the "eternal skies of blue" becoming overcast by heavy black clouds, hastening up from the south, and apparently being shown the way about the murky atmosphere by furtive glows of lightning ; to perceive day by day the sea changing from green to muddy brown, and the placid surface throwing up a thousand crests of foam ; and to watch the gorgeous effects of light and colour as the declining sun shoots his golden rays upwards among a mass of watery clouds.

"Sometimes we see a cloud that's dragonish ;
A vapour, sometimes, like a bear or lion,
A tower'd citadel, a pendant rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't that nod unto the world
And mock our eyes with air."

All these are signs of the approaching monsoon, and when at last the welcome swish of the rain and wind is heard as it was on Wednesday night, the heart of the Bombayite rejoices ; for now he knows he will have cool days and nights while everything on earth will become rich and green and beautiful as if by magic. With what different sensations must quaint old Ovington have listened to the "mighty "rushing wind" that heralded the annual rains! The person who could mournfully record that "two mussoons are the age of one man" could not be expected to feel that pleasure from the bursting of the monsoon which is felt by the modern resident of Bombay. And thereby hangs a wonderful tale of progress and improvement.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY AT MAZAGON.

THE Traffic Manager has sent us the following account of a collision that took place on the G. I. P. Railway at Mazagon on Wednesday night :—"An accident occurred near to the Mazagon Bridge, between Bombay and Byculla, to the down Jubbulpore mail train, which left Boree Bunder on Wednesday night. The mail train came into collision with an engine which was returning, without a train, from Bombay to Byculla. The collision was slight, and the passengers were but little hurt. One European first class passenger and five Parsee and native passengers, travelling in second and third class carriages, and five of the Company's clerks were injured. The injuries are cuts and bruises only, and none are of at all a serious nature."

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

During the present year and only half the amount replaced in stock. The new stock will be offered to the proprietors first.

According to the New York *Financial Chronicle* the supply of cotton to Europe in the year ending 1st October next will be 5,680,000 bales, of which 3,250,000 are American, 1,250,000 Indian, 520,000 Brazilian, 410,000 Egyptian and 250,000 sundries. The year's consumption in Great Britain will be 1,265,000,000 lbs, and on the Continent 937,000,000 lbs, which deducted from the above total of bales reduced to pounds, leaves a surplus visible and invisible of 81,000,000 lbs. or 202,500 bales. It thinks this small surplus a fact of great significance in a year of depression, but allows that the supply is taken at a minimum figure and the consumption at a maximum. But it also forgets the possible effect of a considerably reduced consumption in England during the four months of the year still to come—an effect which may greatly alter the totals.

Another libel case against the *Hour* was settled yesterday. The plaintiff was a solicitor, named Turner, who had been attacked in the usual style, the most disgraceful imputations being made on his conduct as a lawyer in connection with the Emma Mine and the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. When the case came on the defendant by his counsel withdrew all charges, and apologised, consenting to pay costs. But for this withdrawal Mr. Turner would, according to Mr. Justice Blackburn, have been entitled to heavy damages, so that the libeller publishes one unfair accusation after another, scatters them about for months, and then, when about to be punished, coolly says that he finds he has made a mistake and is very sorry, and thus gets off by a payment of perhaps at the outside £400! No doubt he may "consider himself kicked," but one feels that it would have come nearer the rules of ideal justice, if the kick had been administered, and so heartily too as to make the man roar with pain.

The other case, of which I have so often written, in which the City editors are to appear, is now on, and is expected to last some days. A compromise may even now "break out," but is not likely. The suit is brought by a shareholder of the Lisbon T

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, 15TH JUNE.

Doctor Bellew is to be the new Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab *vice* Surgeon Major A. C. DeRenzy. Colonels H. B. Urmstone and P. Maxwell retire on the Colonel's commutation allowances. Major E. P. Gurdon and Mr. Wakefield are appointed Deputy Commissioners.

KHELAT AFFAIRS.

The Khan of Khelat reached Mustang on 31st May. Negociations are being carried on very satisfactorily; already some of the worst obstructions to pacification have been removed.

THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

SIMLA, 15TH JUNE.

The Maharaja of Jeypore paid a private farewell visit to the Viceroy at Peterhoff this afternoon.

His Highness leaves Simla early to-morrow morning for Jeynore, and will be escorted beyond Boileaugunge by the Deputy Commissioner and two Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy. A salute of nineteen guns will be fired.

The weather here is very hot and oppressive.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TURKEY AND SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH JUNE.

The Grand Vizier has addressed a letter couched in friendly terms to Prince Milan, in which he appoints a delegate to confer with the Servian Envoy.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 15TH JUNE.

It is probable that there will be an interview between the Czar and the Emperor Francis Joseph at Warsaw.

ATTACK ON ENGLAND'S POLICY.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE.

The *Nord*, a Russian organ published at Brussels, contains an article virulently attacking the policy of England.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account 94¼

Departure—Agra.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 15TH JUNE, 8-35 P.M.

Steamer Pekin, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS,—15TH JUNE.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. thermometer 77. Fall of rain 60 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind variable S. 2 to 6, thermometer 83, barometer 29.97. Fall of rain 1 inch 83 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E. S. W., S. W., ther. max. 81 min. 78. Fall of rain 60 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind strong W., ther 94 bar. 29.78.

VINGORLA, 5.15 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind S. light, ther. 86. Fall of rain 1 inch 40 cents.

THE *Delhi Gazette* hears from a private source that Colonel George Chesney, who has lately retired from the service, succeeds Sir William Muir as Finance Minister!

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, which leaves to-day with the Overland Mails, takes out two boxes gold valued at Rs. 1,84,560 for London, despatched by the C. M. Bank of India, London and China, and in addition thirty-one boxes of silver valued at Rs. 58,510 for London, despatched by Mr. Gunputrow Mahadewrow.

WE are told by the Simla paper that Government have ordered that all regiments of Native Infantry serving in the Bengal Presidency, now equipped with muzzle-loading rifles, will at once indent for ten Snider rifles, in view to their being able to compete on equal terms in the several army and divisional matches, with corps armed with the Snider rifle.

WE are glad to notice that Sir Frederick Haines will continue the competition firing for prizes, among the non-commissioned officers and men of the European and native armies, which was commenced by Lord Napier shortly after taking the command in India. The same description of prizes will be given as have hitherto formed rewards for the best shots, and the terms of the competition will, it is likely, be much the same as hitherto.

As the Bombay Mint is at present largely employed in silver work, and has little opportunity or accommodation for copper coining, instructions, we are told by the *Indian Daily News*, have been issued by the Indian Government to the Mint authorities at Calcutta to coin for the Bombay Government copper pice—consisting of single and double pice, as well as a large quantity of pie-pieces—amounting altogether to about four lakhs and fifty thousand rupees.

THE Simla paper announces that "in reply to numerous inquiries regarding the progress of the *Civil and Military Gazette and Punjab News Co.* we are informed that shares are being taken up in various parts of India, and that a provisional committee will shortly assemble at Simla to make the preliminary arrangements for the inauguration of the proposed daily paper at Lahore. It is proposed to bring out the paper as a broadsheet of about the size and form of the Presidency dailies. This will secure to advertisers a better display of their advertisements. It will be gratifying also to subscribers to know that it is intended to make the rates of subscription low in order to secure the widest possible circulation."

REFERRING to the reports in circulation about the Puttiala State, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hopes that the subject will attract attention in the highest quarters, for it is probable that the oppression referred to has not been confined to the State of Puttiala. The tales of the imprisonments there, although exaggerated, had some foundation of fact, and similar tales have appeared in print about wrongful imprisonment in the Jaipur State. Futtehsing, the Mousaheb who it is said, is the chief adviser of the Maharajah of Jaipur, may have his enemies just as the Khalifa has, and the reports may be malicious ones, but Government should take the whole question into its serious consideration, for to suppose that such rule is to exist under the Empress of India, is to ignore our responsibilities altogether.

SCOTCHMEN may point with pride to the number of their countrymen at present holding high commands in our Indian army. In the Bengal Presidency such well known names as Major-Generals Stewart and Macdonald, in command of divisions; Brigadiers Payn, late 72nd Highlanders; John Ross, of Camel Corps renown, and who was lately through the Malay campaign; Macpherson, who won the Victoria Cross for heroic gallantry at Lucknow; and Adjutant-General Peter Lumsden, Surgeons-Generals James, C.B., Gordon, C.B., and Inglis, C. B., the principal medical officers of the three Presidencies, all hail from the north of the Tweed; whilst the command of a division of the Bengal army has recently been conferred on Major-General John Forbes, C. B., an old officer of the Bombay cavalry, decorated with medals for the Afghan, Scinde, Persian, and Central Indian campaigns.

SOME time ago a Commission was appointed by the Madras Government, with Sir William Robinson, as President, to go into the whole question of cinchona cultivation on the Neilgherry Hills. The first fruits of that Commission was the visit of the Governor and Sir W. Robinson to Nediwattum a fortnight ago. The Duke in his usual practical way had some cinchona trees that had been barked, and others that had not been barked, cut down. He found those that had been barked and mossed (*i. e.*, a covering of moss wound round the stem which had been partially barked) had "heart shade"—a technical term to signify a beginning of rotting in the centre of the tree. Those trees that had not been mossed, or barked, were healthy enough. The *Madras Mail* remarks on the above facts that Mr. McIvor's death will be a great loss to the Commission, for he knew a great deal on the subject, which it is feared, he never reduced to writing and it is probable the Commission will have some trouble to arrive at all the facts, and all the Superintendent's strong convictions on this subject which had for him a very great interest.

WE learn from the *Madras Standard* that there were lately no less than ninety persons who had applied for grants of land on the Neilgherries. But difficulties of all sorts appear to have been raised by different officials and the Board of Revenue, and, ultimately, "when the whole question went before the Government, it was ruled that this Government could not make any modification in the waste land rules on the Neilgherries without a reference to the Secretary of State, and that it would be expedient to refer the whole scheme to the authority at Downing Street. The applicants were told that their applications for land could not be complied with, unless they bound themselves to abide by whatever conclusions may be arrived at by the Home authorities. It will thus be seen that the Government do not, as they ought to do, encourage settlers on the Hills. There are permanent settlers, enterprising enough to take nine thousand or more acres of land, to open out coffee and tea gardens. The sons of retired officers of the army, and others, wish to make the Hills their abode, but the Government, instead of extending to them the help they so much desire, only wish to drive them away, and put a stop to others coming forward to apply for land."

WHEN wholesale dealers are not particular as to the quality of the article they sell under the name of genuine brandy, the tricks of retail dealers will not surprize any one. A Madras paper publishes the following account of concoctions of beer which are sold in that city:—"We have reason to fear that a great deal of spurious stuff is sold under the name of beer in the lower shops and bazaars about town to the injury of the public health. Ullaged and rejected beer is often bought in casks by the numerous owners of licensed retail shops, and is bottled off either in bottles once used and bearing the genuine names of Bass, Allsopp, Ind Coope, &c., or in bottles exhibiting spurious labels on which neither the name of the original brewer nor of the licensed and therefore responsible vendor is to be found. This sort of bottling ought to be put a stop to, and no dealer in this important article of consumption should be allowed to hold a license in this country, who is not prepared to sell only the genuine article sent out from the respectable breweries at home, or if bottled in the country, in such a way labelled as to present the name, and trade mark, if necessary, of the authorized vendor. This precaution is the more necessary when we consider how easy it is to tamper with the genuine article, and what a number of deleterious ingredients may be introduced into a cask of good beer by unprincipled holders of licenses, in prospect, of increasing their own gains without regard to the health of their customers."

WE quote the following paragraph from the Calcutta *Statesman*:—"A New York letter of 20th April last tells us:—

A flurry was caused in the wheat trade this week by a cable report that English millers have discovered remarkably fine milling qualities in Indian wheat. Just when we were congratulating ourselves upon the comfortable assurance that England must henceforth be dependent upon our spring wheat, Russia having been about killed off as a competitor, our dream is disturbed by the interposition of a new contestant with unlimited resources, with cheaper labour than ours, and offering a grain which is said to compete with our finest samples. The grain merchants are very anxious to know just what there is in this story of the Mark Lane Express.

Indian wheat was long since pronounced by analysts in Bombay to be richer in the nitrogenous compounds than almost any European wheat whatever; and we cannot but be impatient at the fact that it is all but shut out of the English market, by the want of cheap communications in the country, between the producing districts and the coast. There is as much room for America to fear the competition from Indian wheat, as there is little to fear from Indian cotton. Is it not a striking illustration of our apathy, that we know nothing officially to this hour as to what Indian wheat really is? We believe it is the fact that it is amongst the very finest wheats the world produces, and yet though England imports £50,000,000 a year of wheat, and the Crown is 'Lord' of the Indian soil that produces it, in such abundance as even to embarass the cultivator, we make no effort to transport it to England, even in payment of the Home Charges, that are so heavy a drag upon us?"

THE "status" of Colonel Steinberger at Samoa has lately been the subject of much discussion, but the following extract from a despatch from the State Department at Washington to Mr. Foster, United States Consul at Samoa, published by the *New York Herald*, defines his position clearly enough at that date—the 12th of January last. "He has," says the despatch, "fulfilled his mission, made his report, and tendered his resignation as special agent, which has been accepted, and any official or semi-official connection he may have with this Government is terminated. His first visit to the islands was merely for the purpose of observing and reporting upon their condition, his second was to fulfil certain duties in regard to which he was specially instructed, and which have been fulfilled. On neither occasion did his visit have any diplomatic or political significance whatever. Colonel Steinberger was not authorized or empowered by the United States to form a Government in Samoa or to pledge the United States to sustain in any way, directly or indirectly, any Government that he might form or assist in forming. The United States Consul is the only representative of the United States in the Samoan Islands, and you will so inform the missionaries and others interested." Mr. Foster, the American Consul, in the late trouble at Samoa, acted, it is stated, entirely in harmony with the British. Colonel Steinberger attributes his misfortunes chiefly to the "machinations of the English missionaries," whose profits were affected by the regulations he laid down. As, however, he had no right to lay down any regulations, the missionaries, even if his story be true, can hardly be blamed for not respecting his authority.

IF the contemplation of the burdens which our neighbours have to bear is any help towards bearing our own, remarks the *Pall Mall Budget*, the French budget may yield some comfort even under the pressure of a threepenny income tax. M. Léon Say has to provide £108,000,000 to meet the national expenditure. There was some expectation that, now that the budget has been subjected to the revision of a Committee which proved its independence by choosing M. Gambetta as its chairman, substantial reductions would be effected, or at all events proposed, in the estimates. Those who thought this overlooked the singularly rigid character of French expenditure. The main items in the total cost are unchangeable. No financial sleight of hand will reduce the debt or the interest on it, and the provision of £40,000,000 sterling for the latter purpose is in itself a very heavy drain on a Finance Minister. The army costs more than £27,000,000, and when to these two heads have been added the navy and the cost of collection, there only remains some £17,000,000 on which it is possible to make any reductions. Considering that this represents the entire Civil Service estimates it cannot be called an extravagant sum. Still, if the Committee have been deterred, as the *Times'* correspondent hints, from suggesting any reductions because circumstances do not allow them to make as many as they could wish, they have need to study the relative importance as regards economy of pounds and pence. A saving of half a million does not go for much in a budget which is reckoned in hundreds of millions, but the estimates of French Governments have had so little experience of Parliamentary control that it is important to make a beginning even on so small a scale as this. The facts that the debt cannot be got rid of, and that the feeling of the nation is altogether opposed to any reduction in the military and naval budget, constitute an additional reason for keeping a careful watch over small economies. Trifling as such economies are in themselves, they may be useful as engendering a habit of keeping the strings of the national purse tightly drawn which may by-and-by bear more conspicuous fruit. For a long time, however, the attention of successive budget committees is likely to be chiefly occupied by the consideration how money can best be raised. That there is room for great improvement in the methods by which the revenue is obtained is indisputable, and where this is almost untried ground the shoulders of the taxpayer will be more relieved by a better adjustment of the burdens laid upon them than by premature attempts to lessen their nominal amount.

OH! "Bulls and Bears," judges of "Puts," "Calls," and "Cantangoes;" oh! "dealers" and "takers in" of "Greek," "Mexican," "Spanish" (active, passive and deferred) the loans of Turkey without number, and of the ricketty eggs hatched under your wings of late years for speculative purposes;—are you not slumbering in allowing the *World* to suppose "that a well dressed woman, having all the appearance of a lady," could stop in Throgmorton-street at the entrance to Capel-court, and stab one of your members whom she had "sent for?" Out of the profundity of knowledge which the *World* has lately affected in connection with Stock Exchange matters, it surely must be aware that the famous "Capel-court" entrance to your sacred Financial shrine is in St. Bartholomew Lane, opposite the Bank of England, and not in Throgmorton-street at all. It seems somewhat absurd and invidious for the Bombay press to point out such a blunder in the description of the locality of the "occurrence," and we should not have done so, but for the egotistical boast at the beginning of the paragraph, that the English newspapers are the "best informed in Europe, and that nothing of importance can escape the all-seeing eyes of their reporters." This may, however, have been written in satire. The following is the paragraph in question:—"It is one of our commonest boasts that our daily newspapers are the best informed in Europe, that nothing of importance can happen in London without their knowing it, and it is only in remote places—like Balham, for instance —where anything of importance can escape the all-seeing eyes of their reporters. This is what I used to believe myself, and what I own I have still enough patriotism to tell my foreign friends, but something occurred last week which, combined with the Bravo business, has terribly disturbed my belief in the omniscience of the daily press. On Wednesday last a well-dressed woman, having all the appearance of a lady, stopped in Throgmorton-street, at the entrance to Capel-court, and sent in to say she wished to speak to a member of the Stock Exchange, giving his name. When the gentleman in question made his appearance she stabbed him with a knife, and then, in the confusion, whilst the bystanders were attending to the wounded man, succeeded in making her escape. Her victim, though he bled freely, did not appear to be very seriously hurt, and was removed by his friends in a cab. But I have seen no mention of this in any London paper. Here is a chance for the *Daily Telegraph*, which I rejoice to say I regret to find is this journal for putting it on the track of the 'Balham Mystery,' by which it must have turned a *very* pretty penny."

THE NATIVE ARMY.

(Pioneer.)

SOME statistics prepared last year, we believe, to assist the Government in its deliberations on the military questions then under discussion, have fallen into our hands, and although not yet published, they are of a nature which not only permits but which actually claims their publication. At the period last year when the returns were prepared, the vacancies in the ranks of the Bengal Infantry amounted to no more than 2 per cent., or 15 per corps. In the Punjab Frontier Force the average was 5½ per corps, but in the whole Bengal Presidency of Bengal Cavalry there were but 26 vacancies, or not quite one and a half per regiment on the average. In the Madras Army, excluding the cavalry regiments in which recruiting had been purposely stopped for some time, the average number of vacancies per regiment was 13½. In Bombay the vacancies averaged 6 per regiment, but the return from this presidency was prepared soon after the annual invalidings, and thus at a period when the vacancies would be at their maximum. Now the bare recital of these facts, striking as it cannot but prove, will fail to convey all the lessons with which it is really fraught unless the reader bears in mind the popularity of the Indian system of recruiting as compared with that of other countries. Most armies are filled up by conscription of some kind or other, and recruiting is reduced in that way to its simplest terms. Such recruiting cannot very well fail. In England, where voluntary enlistment prevails, the Government must get the men it wants, not only by the baits in the shape of bounty, or pensions, or deferred pay, it holds out to them from time to time; but at all events the English system of recruiting may be described as one in which the soldier is tempted into the ranks. But the Indian system provides neither for pressure nor for persuasion. The recruit is merely permitted to enrol himself in the Queen's army if he is found to be a fit and qualified man and yet the vacancies are filled up nearly as they occur. Nor is this due to the fact that the regiments are serving in their own particular districts, where the men in the ranks might tempt brothers and cousins to join them. The army is dispersed over the country, and not one corps in twenty is stationed in the district from which the majority of its men are drawn. Again, there is no complicated recruiting establishment, no bounty to the young soldier on enlistment, nothing for him to expect but his pay and his very remote pension. At the outset of his career, instead of getting a bounty, he incurs a debt to the Government for some articles of his kit, and is under stoppages for a year or so before this is paid off. Altogether the spontaneous eagerness for military service which our native fellow-subjects exhibit is a phenomenon of which the Government has every reason to be proud. The returns from which these very remarkable facts have been elicited are full of information relating to the *personnel* of the native army, which is interesting in itself, though necessarily less striking than the broad conclusions concerning the popularity of the military service in this country which we have just noticed. First, we may examine the composition of the three armies—the social elements of which they consist. The Bengal army includes about—

22,200 Hindustanis.
19,700 Trans-Jumna men.
4,700 Trans-Indus men.
9,100 Goorkhas and other Hill men.

There are also 260 Christians in the Bengal Army, whose pedigree, less clearly defined than their religion, renders their classification embarrassing, but of whom good people at home will think with innocent satisfaction as a band of apostles leaving the Heathen hordes of their too tolerant sovereign. As a matter of fact, we believe, the 260 Christian soldiers having inherited their faith from ancestors, who, in a less moral age than our own, may have loved not wisely but too well, turn their attention now to drums rather than to divinity. Leaving them to their musical duties, we may analyse the religious divisions of the main body divided above merely into nationalities. The Hindustanis consist of—

6,400 Mahomedans.
8,000 Brahmins and Rajpoots.
1,900 Jats.
5,800 low-caste men.

The Punjabis are divided as follows:—

5,900 Mahomedans.
800 Hindus.
11,700 Sikhs.
1,200 Musbi Sikhs.

The Trans-Indus men include:—

2 300 Afghans.
2,400 men of other border tribes.

The Hill men include:—

5,100 Goorkhas.
3,100 Dogras.
850 men of other tribes.

It is essential to a proper comprehension of the constitution of the Bengal Army to understand that some regiments are composed of one class of men, as the Goorkhas and the Musbi Sikhs, some are on the class company system, and some on the general mixture system.

The Madras Army, of which the regiments are recruited on the general mixture system may be analysed as follows—

1,960 Christians.
11,200 Mahomedans.
1,000 Brahmins and Rajpoots.
430 Mahrattas.
10,000 Telungas and Gentus.
3,100 Tamils.
2,100 men of other creeds and races.

The Bombay Army, very similarly classified, yields the following results:—

310 Christians;
250 Jews;
4,400 Mahomedans;
2,000 Brahmins and Rajpoots;
8,000 Mahrattas;
3,000 Perwaris;
1,787 Punjabis;
800 Trans-Indus men; and
3,000 not coming under any of these heads.

We leave our readers to examine these figures without attempting for the present to draw any conclusions from them. That our Native Army cannot be found fault with on account of any excessive monetary or its composition is obvious at any rate.

BOMBAY.

VAGRANTS.—John McPherson and John Burgan, Europeans, were yesterday declared vagrants by Mr. Dossboy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ASSAULT.—Mr. H. A. Fenner, agent to the Tudor Ice House Company, was yesterday fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for assaulting a ghorawalla, named Banna Kheedoo. Rs 10 of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

EVADING THE TODDY-DRAWING LICENCE.—A Hindoo, named Narayen Nuthoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for drawing toddy from certain toddy trees without obtaining a licence from the Collector of Bombay.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 5th June 1876 was Rs. 55,42,338; add silver received during the week Rs. 3,59,236. The sum of Rs. 8,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 50,92,574. There is in addition 4,01,098 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 13th June, was 349, being 23 less than in the preceding week, 10 less than the total of the week ending 15th June 1875, and 35 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week, 232 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The deaths from small-pox were 25, or 7 less than last week, against 3 in the corresponding week of last year, and an average of 18 in the preceding five years. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 26·22.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Macdonald and five other seamen, of the British ship Maitland, were yesterday sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.—Michael Synot, a seaman of the ship Berths, was for a similar offence of refusing to do duty on board his ship, sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction by the same Magistrate, and was ordered to be sent on board at the expiration of that term of imprisonment.

FRAUD ON THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT BY A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, in which a Mahomedan, named Abdool Rahim, a Post Office clerk in charge of the travelling post office from this to Baroda, stood charged under section 46, clause II. of Act 14 of 1866, with performing services otherwise than by the post, incidental to conveying letters from place to place by receiving, taking up, collecting or carrying the same, such letters numbers being excepted by section 5 of Act 14 of 1866. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Taylor, (barrister-at-law) appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution was closed on the last occasion, but was adjourned to this day for certain translations of Guzerattee letters, which were put in. Mr. Taylor addressed His Worship and contended the applicability of clause II., Section 46 of Act 14 of 1866 to the offence of which the prisoner stood charged, but upon the evidence adduced the Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and fined him Rs. 250.

ENLIGHTENMENT.—We give below a small para from a Marathi daily, the *Swadesh Mitra*, as a true picture of the "rising Hindu's" notion of enlightenment. Our friends, the educated natives, ought to emancipate themselves from false notions, for it is better to walk in the simple ways of their forefathers rather than run headlong into manners foreign to them and which often prove dangerous if not adopted in their true light:—"There was a time when the simple Hindu believed (and rightly) that nothing but the clear and sweet water of rivers, tanks and wells was the only refreshing beverage. Not knowing what the contents of a bottle oval in appearance, corked and wired at the mouth, and placed with the mouth downwards in a shop were, the Brahman imagined that it was some liquor. The Kunbi called it the whiteman's *belathi pani* brought from his country, for directly the wires were unloosened with an explosion off went the cork like a bullet. What an amount of forces has Sab'loke's water, and is not the strength of the Sab owing to this foaming water? With these imaginative ideas about aerated waters for a long time, they found no customers amongst the natives of Hindustan. The question now arises how is it that from the Brahman upwards, to the Mahar downwards, aerated water is freely used. It is probable that out of curiosity a few people happened to make use of them. Medical men also advised their use and probably said that acid drinks were refreshing and helped digestion. The sick man, therefore, under the advice of his medical attendent poured bottles of aerated water into his throat. Medicines do not pollute whether they belong to the vegetable or animal kingdom, whether they are manufactured by effective hakim or a licensed Portuguese apothecary. Whatever saves life must be taken, for to earn righteousness life is essential. Such arguments help the sick man to make use of aerated waters with impunity. The priest connives at their use. But now from the sick man the aerated waters have travelled to the robust and the strong. It is a rule of the Hindu religion that water and food from the lower caste pollutes, but the aerated waters have now become an honourable exception. Hundreds of people of all castes indiscriminately drink them anywhere. A Brahman will object to drink clear water from a Parsee, but sodawater or lemonade, he will drink from him, and put his mouth to the bottle which probably has in the same way been used by any number of men before. Is this reform? Is this toleration? Is it perversion? No, no, it seems to be enlightenment."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s. s. s. AUSTRALIA, Captain J. S. Murray, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt and Mrs Yates — Mr J. J. Ross
Mr and Mrs Charles Douglas — Mr Monge'er
Mr T Drysdale — Mr Wilson
Mr J Davy — Mrs Dunlop and child
Col and Mrs Rainey and child — Mr Herbert and child
Mrs Fairhall and five children — Lieut J. H. B Reid
Mr and Mrs W E Millar — Mr F R F Brown
Major C E Rennie — Mrs Llewhellin
Mr W A Thomson — Mr W Almon
Mr E H Grey — Mr Charles Freeborough.
Mr Presswell

FOR BARNDISI—Captain A W Baird, R.E.

FOR VENICE.

Col W G and Mrs Phillips — Mr George Ormiston
Mr D Gibbon — Mrs S Hunter
Mr G F Robinson — Mr W Bell.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Balthazar — Mr H Mackenzie.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Offices. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee presided, and there was a fair attendance of members.

ELECTION TO THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The first business before the meeting was to elect a member of the Town Council, in place of Mr J. M. Maclean, gone home.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee said—Upon me devolves the pleasing task of proposing the Hon'ble Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Town Council caused by Mr. Maclean's departure from India, and who was one of its most independent, well informed, and able member. As all here present are well acquainted with Mr. Rogay, it is useless on my part to detain you longer than a few minutes. During the past year the Mahomedan community which forms no inconsiderable portion of the population of Bombay have been entirely unrepresented in the Council. I do not think we can get a fitter person to represent that community than Mr. Rogay who is considered its head. Again, gentlemen, you are well aware of the fact that the present Municipal Bill will have to be reconsidered before the Legislative Council of Bombay at no distant date, and should Mr. Rogay be one of that august body (as there is every reason to believe he will be) his connection both with it and the Town Council will, I am sure, go a great way towards securing for this city a popular and efficient form of municipal government. With these observations I would beg to move:—"That the Hon'ble M. A. Rogay be appointed a member of the Town Council in the room of Mr. J. M. Maclean resigned."

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee seconded the resolution. He said—In seconding this resolution I have only to say that I fully concur in what my friend Mr. Manockjee Curestjee Jamsetjee has just said. Although this Corporation fairly represents all classes of the community, yet its executive body, the Town Council, does not, for at present no member of the Mahomedan community belongs to it, and it is a matter of congratulation that an opportunity has presented itself for gaining that desirable object. In justice to Mr. Maclean I must say, and I feel certain that you will all agree with me, that his place cannot be very easily be filled. He was one of those whose independence and fearless character were remarkable, and he has by his public conduct done an immensity of good to this city; and I hope it will not be long before we shall see him again amongst us. As to his successor very little remains to be said as Mr. Manockjee has in a very able manner described the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay's fitness for the post. I am sure you will all coincide with me that the Mahomedan community will be highly gratified by the honourable gentleman who with his position, knowledge, experience and other qualifications will be a valuable acquisition to the Town Council. The deliberations of the Legislative Council will be highly aided by his knowledge of the present working of the Municipality when the Act goes before that hon'ble body to be revised and amended. I trust therefore that his proposition will be unanimously agreed upon.

RETRENCHMENT OF DR. HEWLETT.

The Clerk submitted Government Resolution No. 1536, dated 17th May, 1876, General Department, accepting Dr. Hewlett's resignation of appointment as a member of the Municipal Corporation and the Town Council. Government Notification, dated 31st May, 1876, of the appointment of Sir Frank H. Souter, Knight, C. S. I., vice Dr. Hewlett resigned.

The Chairman moved that the Government resolutions should be confirmed, and said that in doing so he wished to state that the Corporation would be pleased to record its high appreciation of Dr. Hewlett's services to the Municipality of the town. Not only as Health Officer, had Dr. Hewlett formerly rendered very valuable service to the city, but since the passing of the present Municipal Act, he had been an invaluable member, both of the Corporation and the Town Council. He was sure Dr. Hewlett would always have the interests of the city at heart. His new duties would not take him entirely away, because as Sanitary Commissioner he would have charge of the whole Presidency, including the town of Bombay, and no doubt in his present capacity, Dr. Hewlett would prove even more useful than he had in the past.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE SWEEPERS' QUARTERS AT COLABA.

Sanction was asked by the Town Council to the expenditure of Rs. 4,073 for the construction of Municipal sweepers' quarters at Colaba.

Mr. Pedder explained that the Colaba sweepers at present live in a number of huts situated near the barracks, and the military authorities were anxious to get rid of these huts, on account of danger from fire and the too close proximity to the barracks. The Government were willing to purchase the land on which the huts stand from the bungies, to whom it is supposed to belong, but they might refuse to sell it. In the latter case, the bungies would have to pull down the huts and build other premises which they were willing to do. The military authorities were, however, anxious to remove them from the neighbourhood, and if they were turned out the Corporation would have to provide some place for them. In this case, it was proposed that a bungies' lines should be erected on a site that had been given by Government. For the use of those lines the bungies would pay each 10 annas per month and the return to the Municipality would be about 4 per cent on the outlay. It was proposed that the grant of the money should be sanctioned, though perhaps its expenditure might not be needed.

On the motion of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, seconded by Mr. Bomanjee Masters, the resolution was passed unanimously.

THE FIRE BRIGADE.

Sanction was asked to an outlay of Rs. 15,000 for stores required for the Fire Brigade.

Mr. Peddar said the Fire Brigade stores, and especially the hose for the engines had long been in need of repair, and they had now become, in consequence of the call made upon them by the recent heavy fires, in such a condition that they must be renewed. There could be no doubt whatever that if the Fire Brigade was to do any good at all, the engines be properly provided with hose, and that was by far the largest item in the bill.

On the motion of Captain Morland, seconded by Colonel Thacker, the recommendation was adopted.

Sanction was asked to the increase of the grant for the current year on account of "contingencies for extinguishing fires" (Section III., Fire Brigade Budget) from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 4,200, to meet extra charges for compensation to the Police for damage done their clothing at recent large fires and for pay of bhistics ditto.

On the motion of Mr. Lynch, the motion was carried unanimously.

THE CASH BALANCE.

Mr. Kemp asked from what source the money for these additional grants was to be derived. It would be satisfactory to him to learn that there were funds in the hands of the Corporation to meet them.

Mr. Pedder said the whole of the additional grants must be paid out of the cash balance. The cash balance amounted to three lacs and ninety thousand rupees, of which the Corporation had invested two lacs and fifty thousand rupees in Government paper in order that they might receive some interest on account of it. There was no doubt at all that funds at the disposal of the Corporation would be amply sufficient to meet these charges, and a good deal more. He might mention also that there would be a considerable saving at the end of the year on some of the above mentioned grants which would go far to balance the extra grants made under other heads.

THE PYDONEE WELL.

Sanction was asked to the expenditure of Rs. 8,330 to defray the cost of filling in the Pydonee dipping well, and erecting on its site a cistern with a ventilator.

Mr. Pedder said this was a question that had been considerably debated in the Town Council. The fact was the Health Officer had called attention to the exceedingly dirty and unwholesome state of the Pydonee well. Dr. Weir analysed the water, and declared it to be altogether unfit for domestic purposes, and on an examination being made by the Executive Engineer a large sewer was found running near the well, and from which it had been but imperfectly water-tight, something like sewage—at all events very foul water—percolated into the well. In addition to that, it was the opinion of the Health Officer, and he thought of every member of the Council also who had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the question, that the water in places like this Pydonee well must necessarily be extremely foul, because of boys and others throwing bits of dirt in, and because of people dipping into it with utensils which were not always quite clean, and the dust, mixed with large quantities of a matter of an unwholesome and in fact a dangerous kind, which is constantly blown into such wells in the dry season. It was proposed that a closed cistern from which people could draw by taps should be substituted for it, and the Executive Engineer was requested to prepare an estimate. That estimate amounted to Rs. 8,300. According to the proposed plan a cistern will be erected over the present well, only rather back, so as not to encroach quite so much upon the road, and will afford facilities for 18 people to draw water at once, which he (Mr. Pedder) considered would be ample accommodation.

Dr. Blaney moved the adoption of the recommendation. He said it was well known to the Corporation that the well was especially used by many hundreds of the poor, and the Town Council were astonished to hear that the water was fouled by percolation from two sewers adjoining public sewers, though to the eye it looked remarkably pure. The great obstacle to the proposal was in respect of the large cost which no doubt was considerable, but though he opposed the project at first on that ground, but he had since come to the conclusion that it was a very good measure and that the cost was not too great for that particular well which was situated in a very thickly populated part of the town. A constant supply of water by the new arrangement would not only be equivalent to what was got from the well, but that there would be an increase in the quantity available.

The Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the resolution, and said he thought the alteration would be an improvement to the locality, and a great benefit to the public. As to the cost, he thought the Corporation ought not to grudge it since it was for the benefit of the poorest class of the native community. He believed the Health Officer and the Town Council had already given the scheme and its cost their most careful consideration.

Mr. Bomanjee Masters thought there might be a means of preventing the water in the well from being contaminated by rendering it watertight. The well could be rendered perfectly watertight, and if so, they would scarcely be doing right in spending so large a sum of money to fill the well in and erect a separate cistern. Besides the present well would allow 200 people to draw at the same time, and in the evening a great number of workpeople went out to procure their water at the same time, so that it would be a question whether they would not be occasioning a great deal of inconvenience. If there was a general objection to the dipping well, then in the town would have to be filled in and substituted in the same way, and in that case their adopting the proposal would be establishing a rather dangerous precedent.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee said he did not think the public would be satisfied with the proposed arrangement and he protested against its adoption.

Dr. Cook said he should like to say a word on this subject, as it was one directly connected with the health of the people. The plan proposed entirely set aside the chief danger arising from the present arrangement, which was rendering the water impure, and which consisted in the constant dipping into these wells of utensils, usually leather, which were always more or less clogged with impure extraneous organic matters of some kind. When the vessels were dipped into the water, these organic matters were of course washed off, and the consequence was a great deal accumulated in the water of the wells. No well from which the water was thus drawn by the evil practice of dipping could be pure, and the water from no well of that description could be considered dependable. Speaking with some amount of authority as a teacher of hygiene, he could assure them that nothing but doing away with the system of dipping and substituting a system by which the water could be drawn direct from the mains would be satisfactory. As to the sufficiency of the supply by the new arrangement, he had no doubt about it. The process of drawing from a tap would be so much more simple, and would occupy so much less time, that he thought more people would be able to draw water in a given time than can draw from the well as it at present stands. Mr. Masters mentioned 200 persons as being present at the well at once, but he had never seen more than 25 or 30 there at a time.

Mr. Bomanjee said perhaps Dr. Cook had not passed the place about 6 o'clock in the evening. In the Musjid Road, he passed a well one evening where 300 people were crowding round, and where a regular scrimmage was going on. Some of the people could not draw water for an hour.

Mr. Pedder said he might explain that the circular area of the cistern would be about ⅔ of the total area of the present well, and taps would be put as close all round as they could be got with convenience to the present mouth of water. He thought they might perhaps get 20 taps round. There could not be room for more than about 25 persons to draw water at a time round the present well. And of course, as Dr. Cook had said, the difference between the time occupied by each individual drawing by dipping and from the taps would quite make up for the deficiency in standing room.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee wished to say a word in respect to the remarks of Mr. Bomanjee Masters. He had himself witnessed in the evening, on the way to Mazagon, as many as 300 people round a well waiting to draw water, where only from 20 to 30 could draw at a time. There was great scarcity for an increase in the number of wells in that locality.

Captain Morland thought Mr. Bomanjee's argument was a very good one in support of the proposal that was before the Corporation. If such large numbers of people had to draw water, it was very necessary that the increased facilities which would thus be afforded to them should be given as soon as possible.

Mr. Currim Hajee thought that 18 taps were not sufficient, and 36 taps would not be enough for the requirements of the neighbourhood, but he did not oppose the proposal of the Town Council.

Dr. Blaney said that as Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee's saying the water was not impure enough, he begged to protest against that expression ten thousand times stronger than Mr. Gangjee protested against an arrangement which was to do good for perhaps 50,000 people. (Hear,

PROVISIONAL PROSPECTUS OF THE GUJERAT SKY RACES

TO BE HELD ON THE 21ST AND 24TH OF AUGUST, WITH SHEND DAY ON THE 26TH OF AUGUST 1876, IF NECESSARY, AND SUFFICIENT ENDUREMENT OFFERS.

STEWARDS.

COL. MALLABY.
CAPT. WESTMACOTT.
CAPT. TYLER.

FIRST DAY.

GALLOWAY STAKES.—Be[illegible] from the Funds. Entrance Rs. 15. For all Galloways 14 hands to carry 11 stone. ¾ Mile.

ARAB HANDICAP.—For all Arabs, to carry 11 stone. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20. M. H.

CHARGERS' STAKES.—Open to all bona fide untrained horses. Weight [illegible] stone. Rs. 100 from the Fund. No entrance. ¾ Mile.

PONY HURDLE RACE.—Open to all Country-breds. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Weight for inches, [illegible] lbs. for every ½ of inch under or over. 14 [illegible] to carry 11 stone. ½ Mile.

HUNT RACES.—For all bona fide untrained horses. Weight [illegible] stone. Rs. 100 from the Fund. No entrance. ¾ Mile.

[illegible] Rs. 100 added for the Chargers' Stakes, 2nd day, and not eligible for this race.

PONY RACE.—For all ponies 13—2 and under. 13—10 to carry 11 stone. 3 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under. Rs. 150 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 10. ½ Mile.

SECOND DAY.

THE PANCH MAHALS CUP.—Value Rs. 250—Presented by members of the [illegible] serving in the Panch Mahals. [illegible] Rs. 100—For all horses that ran in flat races on the first day. Entrance for winners except of Hacks and Ponies as Rs. 20. Entrance open to losers and winners of Hack and Pony races of ¼ entry. R. C.

[illegible] Value Rs. 200—Presented by members of the [illegible]—For all Australians. To carry [illegible] Entrance Rs. 20. R. C.

PONY HURDLE RACE.—All Ponies C. W. over 11 stone. Rs. 100 from the Fund. Entrance Rs 5 ½ Mile.

CHARGERS' STAKES.—Open to all untrained Horses regularly ridden as Charges since the 1st of June 1876. Arabs and Country-breds to carry 12 stone; Walers 12—7. Rs. 100 from the Fund. No entrance. ¾ Mile.

ARAB STEEPLE CHASE.—A Steeple Chase open to Arabs. Weight 11—7. Over the Ahmedabad Course. Rs. 200 from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—For all horses, the property of members of the Ahmedabad Hunt, and which have been hunted during the present season. Over about a mile and a half of the Ahmedabad Steeple Chase Course. Rs. 100 from the Fund. No entrance. Arabs and Country-breds to carry 11 stone. Walers, 12—7.

All nominations, correspondence, &c., to be addressed to The Honorary Secretary, Gujerat Sky Meeting, Ahmedabad

JOHN ANGUS, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPALL CHARITIES.

SHAMAVAHOO WIDOW VS. DWARKADAS VUSSUNJEE AND OTHERS.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment on a motion in the above matter which was heard before his Lordship in April 1876. Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, appeared for the plaintiff, the widow of the late Gocouldas Tejpall and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for Dwarkadas Vussunjee and Lukhmidas Khemjee, two of the executors of the will of Gocouldas Tejpall.

The two executors abovenamed in December 1875 presented a petition to Sir Charles Sargent, praying his Lordship to direct that the property purchased by them at Gowalla Tank, for the purposes of a Sanscrit College, a boarding school, and a temple of Shri Luxmi Narayen, in accordance with directions contained in the will of the deceased, should be appropriated for the said purposes; and that a sum of Rs. 23,000, expended by them in excess of the sum mentioned in the will was properly expended by them, and that such expenditure was in no way inconsistent with the provisions of the will. His Lordship granted a rule nisi in terms of the prayer of the petition; and the rule being argued in April last, judgment was given yesterday.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the matter came on before the Court on petition and rule nisi; and the necessity for it arose from the fact that Shamavahoo when the scheme came before the Advocate-General, raised an objection that the property was bought at a larger price than was authorised by the will, and secondly that she had not consented to the purchase. A preliminary objection was taken that, by the original plaint, this objection of Shamavahoo as to the fitness of the building was not raised. His Lordship was of opinion that the plaint might be amended; and it was accordingly amended. He [illegible] judge said it would be convenient to state the following facts here. The testator died in November 1863, leaving by his will directed that his executors should build or purchase for Rs. 40,000 a suitable building for a Sanscrit College in Bombay, another building for a boarding school also cost of Rs. 40,000, and erect a temple adjoining the college and boarding school, to be dedicated to Shri Luxmi Narayen, at a cost of Rs. 15,000. As early as June 1868, the executors and Shamavahoo applied to Government for a site on the Esplanade, which was granted, but nothing further was done in the matter. Early in 1869 the petitioner seriously considered the question of buying the estate at Gowalla Tank, and the purchase was sanctioned by the managing committee according to clause 10 of the will. Unfortunately at this time, a quarrel arose between the parties about a trifle; and they were on such bad terms that Shamavahoo stabbed one of them in the newspapers. Unfortunately they fell into the hands of their professional advisers; the breach widened; and extended over various matters which suggested themselves to the professional mind. This led to a protracted correspondence, which resulted in Shamavahoo absolutely refusing her consent to the purchase of the Gowalia Tank property. Pressed by the managing committee, the executors purchased the property in their own names; and they now asserted that she had consented. If her consent was obtained, Shamavahoo would be estopped from raising the objection. Mr. Marriott, on behalf of the executors, contended that in either view, the Court would decide in his favour on the merits, there being the consent o ithe managing committee, and Shamavahoo's consent being immaterial; and further that the matter was left in doubt. That matter was not fully gone into; no evidence was taken; but it was argued for the petitioners that the consent of the managing committee was sufficient; that the executors' duty in purchasing the estate was merely ministerial; or at any rate that the managing committee and the executors were to act together, in which case the majority was sufficient. Not a tittle of evidence was adduced to show that any member of the managing committee dissented. It was contended on behalf of Shamavahoo that the managing committee had nothing to do until the charities were started, and that she and her co-executors were the only persons who had power to purchase, and that the others could not purchase without her consent. His Lordship said it was unnecessary for him to express a decided opinion as to which view was correct. It was suggested for Shamavahoo that the managing committee acted in bad faith in sanctioning the purchase of the Gowsilla Tank property, but it was not said that the purchase money was not fair. It was argued that the abandonment of the Government site implied bad faith, but it was not till a year after the Government offer that the Gowalla Tank property was thought of. As to the relative fitness of the two properties, leaving out of consideration for the moment that a cost of Rs. 45,000 more would have been incurred on the Esplanade site than was left by the will, it was clear that no means existed of erecting a temple on the Esplanade, as directed by the will, and the temple was to be erected in close proximity to the college and the boarding school. It would thus have been impossible to carry out the testator's intention on the Esplanade. As far as the Sanscrit College was concerned, the Esplanade site was not preferable, nor is it now, being noisy and near a rowdy neighbourhood, while the present site had the advantage of being secluded. Much stress was laid on Rs. 1,000 paid as brokerage to two members of the managing committee. They had filed affidavits explaining the circumstance: they did not intend to keep the money. The transaction no doubt was one not appropriate in equity; but one done in good faith no doubt. Would it be reasonable to suppose that the committee, consisting of some of the most respectable gentlemen, would do what was wrong to enable two of their number to get Rs 1,000 each? Upon the whole of the evidence his Lordship could discover no grounds to justify him to hold that the petitioners or the managing committee acted in bad faith. His Lordship was of opinion that the present premises, which he had personally inspected, had many advantages over the Esplanade site. Even supposing that the site was not the very best, it would be unfortunate to reopen the matter. If the whole question was to be reopened, no one could say when the charities would be opened. His Lordship thought the property should be appropriated for the purposes of the three buildings mentioned. The question, then, was as to what amount the executors were entitled to credit themselves with. The will set apart Rs. 95,000; the executors had laid out Rs. 1,18,000, or Rs. 23,000 in excess. The petitioners contended that they were entitled under clause 28 of the will to appropriate Rs. 15,000 a year. Shamavahoo's contention appeared more according to the letter, but not the spirit of the provision of the will. The discretion given by the clause was given to the executors, of whom Shamavahoo is one. If she has not consented to the outlay, the petitioners were not justified in spending more than Rs. 95,000 and they were only entitled to credit for that amount. The petitioners' costs, so far as they arise from allegations of Shamavahoo that the building was not fit, to be paid by Shamavahoo; Shamavahoo's costs, so far as they arise on the question of her assent to purchase—in the event of her succeeding when that issue is tried—to be paid by petitioners. In the event of petitioners succeeding on that issue, they are to have all the costs of this rule.

Mr. Inverarity—Do I understand your Lordship rightly that the judgment is that 1, the petitioners are to have credit for Rs. 95,000 in any event; and 2, that if they prove a residue after monies are set apart for charities, and that Shamavahoo assented to purchase, then they are to have credit for excess paid by them.

Sir Charles Sargent—Yes; that is, the question of residue will have to be tried by the Commissioner, and the question of assent by the Court.

Holloway's Pills.—In general debility, mental depression, and nervous irritability, there is no medicine which operates so like a charm as these Pills. They purify the blood, soothe and strengthen the nerves and system, give tone to the stomach, elevate the spirits, and, in fact, make the patien sensible of a total and most delightful revolution in his whole system. They may be commended most unreservedly as the very best family medicine in existence. Though so powerfully efficacious, they are singularly mild in their operation, and might be given with perfect confidence to young children and delicate women. They contain not a grain of mercury or any other noxious substance, and cannot do harm. Delicate females and all persons of sedentary habits will find these Pills a blessing.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE SALONICA ASSASSINATIONS.

A [illegible] at Athens writes to the *Times* under date May 23:—

"Until the arrival yesterday of two passenger steamers from Salonica great uncertainty was felt as to the extent and true nature of the outrage which had been perpetrated in that town. The brevity of the early telegrams and the quick suppression by the local authorities of all free communication left much to be surmised, and, made it impossible to place confidence in the intelligence that was circulated by the Turkish Government or allowed to pass their frontiers. It turns out, however, that the account officially telegraphed to Constantinople and published by the Porte was nearer to the truth than was here supposed, though by no means a full statement of the facts, as will appear from what follows. Even now it is only by carefully comparing the versions given by those who were present in the town that one can arrive at a knowledge of the incidents of the crime.

"It would appear that the tumult began on the 23rd ult., in consequence of the arrival at the railway station of a Bulgarian girl, accompanied by her mother, another woman, and some Ottomans. It was reported that this girl, who was on her way to perform the ceremonies necessary for her admission to the Mahomedan Church, had been induced by violence to abjure Christianity, and the cries of the mother for assistance, and (some say) the protestations of the girl herself confirmed this report. The Christians present, for what purpose I have not ascertained, were moved by the sounds, and began a dispute with the Mussulmans which ended in an encounter. They took the girl from the police, and, placing her in the carriage of the American Vice-Consul, waiting there for the arrival of its owner, drove her to the Consulate.

"On the 24th the Ottoman population continued the disturbance, the authorities taking no steps to preserve the peace. A little after mid day an armed mob marched to the Prefecture uttering demands and threats. The Christians, seized with panic, ran each to his dwelling, and barricading the doors and windows, awaited a general massacre. About 60 of the rioters entered the Prefecture, and after demanding the restoration of the girl, moved to the adjoining mosques, from which they despatched emissaries to every part of the town, calling the faithful to arms. Meanwhile the French Counsul, M. Moulin, and the German Consul, Mr Henry Abbot, an Englishman, had determined to proceed to the Prefecture. Their way lay past the mosque where a great crowd was by this time gathered, who, persuading them that the Pasha could not be seen, carried them along into the garden of the mosque, and thence into the building itself. Before entering, the unfortunate men, knowing their danger, asked who were inside, and, being told that the Council of the Province was there, said, aloud, 'Then we run no risk,' and so were carried in.

"It was immediately evident that the mob, or rather the instigators of the riot, had got the Consuls into the mosque to obtain them as hostages for a band of ruffians with drawn swords, howling like demons for the restoration of the girl, took their stations around them. In the building were Mechmet Sephik Pashas, who was acting as mayor; Ibraim Bees, Ex-Mounfti, the Mofti, the Molla, Alax Bees. Commander of Military and Police and Emin Effendi, the secretary of the Molla and a man of great importance. Every one of these is answerable for the revolting crime they witnessed, but to the last named, Emin, belongs even a greater share of guilt. His personal animosity to the family of Abbott was notorious, and it was to his harem that the poor creature, the occasion of the deed, was being conveyed. He had travelled in the same carriage with her during a great part of the journey to Salonica, and it is said that an untimely jest led to the renewal of the disturbances.

"Presently the Pasha came down to the mosque and made a feeble protest against the proceedings of the Mussulmans, but as he himself had suggested the meeting, his advice was not heeded, nor can one believe that it was seriously given, seeing that he took no steps, military or civil, to enforce its acceptance. Men, however, at the request of the doomed Consuls, were sent in every direction to find and deliver up the girl, and they succeeded in doing so one hour before the sun set; but in the meantime the victims had been sacrificed. Within the mosque the threats against the two prisoners had become every moment more ferocious, and at last one of the savages struck M. Moulin. At the same moment Mr. Abbott, answering his interrogator with his accustomed smile, an Arab soldier was heard to cry aloud, 'Still they dare to laugh—the Giaours,' and drawing his short sword he gashed the flesh of the unarmed man. This blow, it is said, was struck on a sign from Emin. Then began a terrible mutilation of the defenceless captives with lance, sword, and dagger, the assassins crowding on one another to dye their weapons in the blood of the infidels. The body of Moulin was covered with wounds from head to foot; his coat was cut to ribands, and his shoes were gone; his head was cleft to the chin, his throat was cut; a broad headed spear had torn a passage to his heart through the back. The wounds of Abbott were innumerable. His fine face could scarely be recognized; one eye had been removed; his heart was pierced, and his legs almost severed. Our only comfort is in the deadliness of some of the great wounds. The dead bodies were dragged from spot to spot, the Mussulmans defiling past them and spitting upon them. Even when at 8 o'clock Signor Foscarini, the Italian Consul, went to take the bodies, the passers-by were still entering the mosque to spit upon them. Foscarini had previously obtained permission to remove the bodies of his friends. He found the Pasha calmly drinking his coffee. In answer to the request he said that the Consul might have the corpses if he liked; he would find them in the mosque, but the funeral must be orderly. The Consul answered with dignity and boldness. Then the Pasha called the Greek priest and ordered him to have the bodies buried with secrecy and despatch. The old man refused to obey. This Pasha is known to cherish a bitter hatred against 'the infidels.' In the evening the rabble marched through the streets with their drawn swords above their heads, preceded by the banners and symbols of their creed and uttering threats and insults to the Christians."

EGYPT.

(*From an Occasional Correspondent of the "Times."*)

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 15.

YESTERDAY a further financial Decree was published, of sufficient importance to justify a separate notice and somewhat minute analysis. If properly carried out, it constitutes a solid guarantee for the faithful performance of the engagements into which the Government has entered as regards its Consolidated Public Debt.

The Decree is divided into three heads. The first provides for the establishment of a "Supreme Council of the Treasury"—in other words, a distinct Treasury Department, to be composed of five Europeans, five Egyptians, and a European President. The second establishes the time and manner in which Budgets shall henceforth be drawn up and published. The third decides how the three Sections into which the Council of the Treasury is to be divided shall be composed. Of the Sections the first is to have the general superintendence of the Central Treasury, and of the financial dealing of every other Department. Thus the Minister of Finance himself will become a subordinate. The proper encashment of revenue and its honest, politic, and economical employment, will be the special charge of this first Section of the Council of the Treasury. It will be composed of three European members of the Council, and the Commissioners already so much discussed are mentioned as the particular persons nominated.

The duty of the second Section of the Council is to check all Government expenditure in detail, and to refer any expense which may seem unjustifiable to the Finance Minister, in which case a vote of the Privy Council will be necessary to pass the charge. In case the particular charge is unprovided for by the Budget, it will require both a Privy Council vote and a Khedivial Decree before it can be passed. This publicity, though it does not wholly forbid extravagance, at any rate will put a stop to the endless small extravagances of a host of minor officials, who are tempted to expenditure by many reasons besides that of the public good. This Section, as well as the first, is bound to see that all encashments of revenue are duly paid into the Treasury. In case any official pays such money into the wrong Department, or withholds it, or makes any improper use of it, the Section has the power of summary punishment. This provision is most important, in view of the fact that six millions of revenue of all kinds have to be paid annually to the Public Debt Department. Those who are intimately acquainted with the present fiscal administration say that Egypt wants such an example as has lately been made of dishonest officials in Paris, when 51 clerks were brought before the Criminal Court for defrauding the municipality in the collection of octroi dues. This second Section is composed of five members—two Europeans, two Egyptains, and a President, who is also President of the whole Council of the Treasury. Signor Scialoja, ex-Minister of Finance for Italy, at present holds this post, but the appointment is spoken of as only temporary. The third Section will be employed in auditing in detail the accounts of the State. It is composed of three Egyptians, assisted by six referees, two of whom are to be Europeans. The general audit of the State will be conducted by the first and third Sections jointly. Three months before the end of each financial year the Minister of Finance is bound to draw up the Budget of the following year. Before publication it must be submitted to the opinion of the Council of the Treasury. At the end of each financial year an account is to be taken of the actual receipts and expenditure of the past 12 months, and the result, whether of gain or loss, is to be added to the Budget for the ensuing year.

To English readers this Decree may not seem all that could be desired. A nation to whom publicity and honesty are second nature, whose annual Budgets are controlled by such Parliamentary devices as a Committee of Ways and Means, a Committee of Supply, and an Appropriation Bill, becomes very *exigeante*. But to all who know Egypt the Decree will be a grand step forward. Hitherto the Treasury has been Egyptain. Unlike other Departments, its doors have been closed to Europeans. Henceforth it will be practically under European control.

ROWLANDS' EUKONIA is a new and fragrant powder for the face and skin, and is especially recommended to ladies as being far superior to all other Violet and Toilet Powders. ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all druggists, chemists, and at all stores and bazaars. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20 Hatton Garden London, and avoid cheap imitations. Bombay, Wholesale and Retail Agent, TARACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less then Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs.100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000
On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 8 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co.; De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry was armed with them in 1874. It is now made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge. Length of barrel 6½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL. FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
weight 12 ozs.
COLT'S NEW 38-CAL. POLICE REVOLVER,
weight 14½ ozs.
COLT'S DERINGER, FOR THE VEST POCKET,
Weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS.—COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; that is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

NOTICE.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

WE regret to state that owing to the prevailing serious depression in Exchanges between Europe and India, and to protect ourselves from positive loss thereby, we are compelled to notify that the *Credit Prices* given in our Catalogue must be taken as CASH PRICES until further notice. In all cases, therefore, where a remittance to the amount of the Catalogue Prices does not accompany an order 12½ per cent. above those prices will be charged for Credit.

CALCUTTA. BOMBAY, Rampart Row. SIMLA.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT,
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Dock Suits.....10 to 16	8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases ...	11 8
Overland Suits.....	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps .....6-8 to	8 8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes.....	5 to 6 0
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats.....3-8 to	4 8	Cash Bags	6 12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm.....2-8 to	12 8	Courier do .....4-8 to	12 8
Dressing Gowns.....9 to	20 0	Sheets, per pair.....	9 8	Money Belts .....3-8 to	8 8
Pyjamas .....3 to	3 0	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8	Sovereign Boxes .....3 to	4 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	4 8	Blankets.....each	10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
White do.	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds.....10 to	15 0	Air Pillows.....	5 0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	*Resais* or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls .....From	22 0	English Feather do.....	7 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0	Portmanteaus or Over-land Trunks....12-8 to	23 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Silk and Wool do.....	8 8	Solid Leather do	49 0	Cork Mattresses	12 8
Spun Silk do.....	11 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Cotton do.	15 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Rug Straps.....1-8 to	2 8
Bathing Drawers.....	2 0	Extra large do.....	24 0	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Gents' Under Pants...4 to	8 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting...	6 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Do. Strops.....	3-8 to 5 4
Warm do.....	12 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete.....	72 0	Nail Scissors.....	1-8 to 1 12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-to	6 8	Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from.....8 to	10 0	Brier Root Pipes, in Cases .....8 to	5 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.....	13 8	Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12	Tobacco Pouches.....	1 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.....	9 8	Gents' Slippers.....	2 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz...6-8 to	12 8	Ladies' Shoes	2 12	Pocket Knives	2 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete.....	58 8	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from.....6 to	10 0	China Bath Slippers	1 0	Shaving do. Stick	1 0
				Lloyd's Exoxesis	1 8
				Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1 8
				Fragrant Floriline	1 8
				Overland Chairs, best Beach .....6 to	12 8
				Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8
				Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from.....	11 4
				Pocket Filters	2 12
				Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
				Sponge Bags.....	1 8
				Sponges	3 8
				Soap Boxes	1 8
				Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
				Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
				Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
				Do. Brushes	0 10
				Nail Do	0 12
				Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case...9-8 to	12 8
				Razors, Ivory Handles ...	3 8

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DINDIGULS,
TRICHINOPOLIES,
PONDICHERRIES,
COCONADAS,
AND
MANILLAS,
ALL OF CHOICEST TOBACCO,
AND SPECIALLY PREPARED.

CIGARETTES,
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
"RUSSIANS"
JUST TO HAND,
OF EXQUISITE BOUQUET AND FLAVOR.
Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per Box of 100.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED,
OUR NEW STOCK OF WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

Fine Drab Light Cambric Waterproof Suits—Coat, Legging and Cap, sizes from 40 to 50 inches long .....Rs.	10	New Regulation Military Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 .....Rs.	35
Light Cambric Waterproof Coats, all sizes. ,,	6 each.	Drab Twilled Waterproof Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 inches ..... ,,	25
Do. do. do. Leggings ..... ,,	3 per pair.	Slate Double Paramatta Inverness Capes, sizes from 44 to 50 ..... ,,	30
Do. do. do. Caps ..... ,,	2 each.	Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheets, 72 inches long.....from ,,	7 to Rs. 10
Do. Twilled do. Coats..... ,,	20	Best quality Drab Twilled Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide..... ,,	6 per yd.
Do. do. do. Leggings ..... ,,	7	Drab Light Waterproof Sheeting, 60 inches wide..... ,,	3 per yd.
Do. do. do. Caps ..... ,,	4	Ghorawalla's Thick Blue Pilot Coat with Cape..... ,,	7
Drab Moleskin do. Coats..... ,,	20 to Rs. 22	Ghorawalla's Black American Cloth Pugree Covers ..... ,,	1
Do. do. do. Leggings ..... ,,	6 per pair.		
Do. do. do. Caps ..... ,,	4		
Black Moleskin do. Coats ..... ,,	20 to Rs. 22 4		
Do. do. do. Leggings ..... ,,	6		
Do. do. do. Caps ..... ,,	4		

*** The above Waterproofs warranted not to stick.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF AIR PILLOWS.
Do. Do. AMERICAN CLOTH.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF FANCY TWEEDS, FLANNELS AND OXFORD CLOTHS.

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA; 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.
Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of th Himalayas, Neilghe ies, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.
A handsomely-bound Album containing 80 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.